

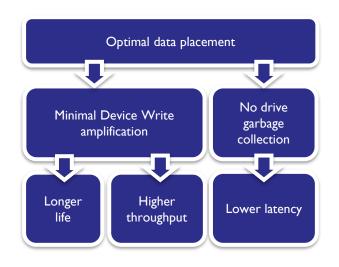
Accelerating RocksDB with NVMe™ Zoned SSDs

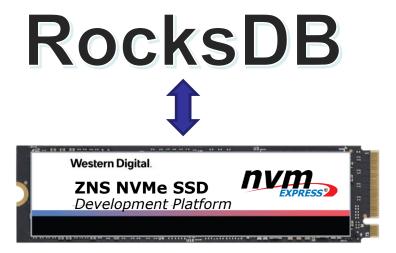
Hans Holmberg, R&D Technologist Emerging System Architectures Group

Western Digital

RocksDB on Zoned NVMe™ SSDs







Agenda

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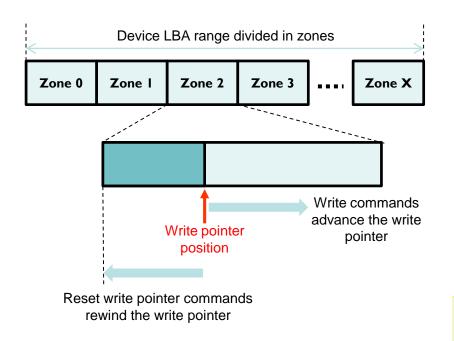
- Zoned Namespaces 101
- Adapting RocksDB for Zoned SSDs
- Demo
- Results
- What's next?

Zoned Namespaces 101

What are Zoned Block Devices?

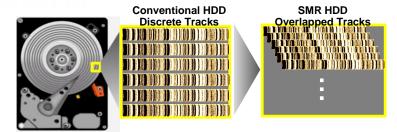
The new paradigm in storage

- The storage device logical block addresses are divided into ranges of zones.
- Writes within a zone must be sequential.
- The zone must be erased before it can be rewritten.

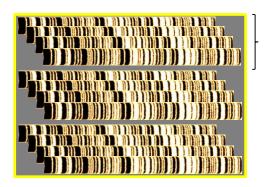


Zoned Storage on SMR

- SMR (Shingled Magnetic Recording)
 - Enables areal density growth
 - Shares flash access model
 - Erase before re-write



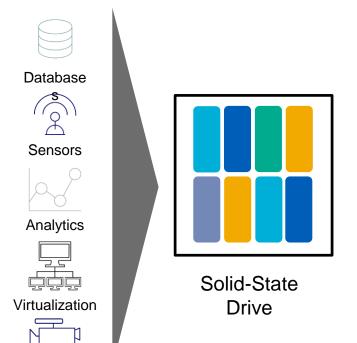
- Zoned Access
 - Zoned Block I/F standardized in INCITS
 - Zoned Block Commands (ZBC): SAS
 - Zoned ATA Commands (ZAC): SATA
 - Host/Device cooperate to optimize RMW aspect of SMR by enforcing sequential writes and enabling host FTL model



Zone

Ubiquitous Workloads

The cloud applies multiple workloads to a single SSD



Video

SSDs write log-structured to the media that requires garbage collection



Multiplex data streams onto the same garbage collection units



Increases

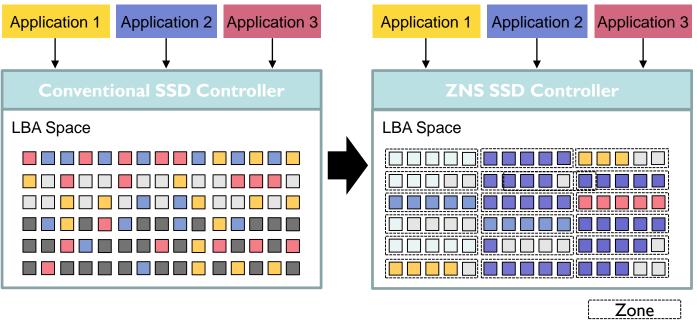
Write Amplification, Over-Provisioning and thereby <u>Cost</u>

Decreases

throughput and latency predictability



Zones for Solid State Drives



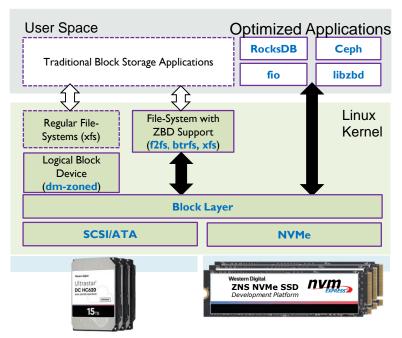
Eliminate data streams multiplexing:

- Significantly decreases write amplification, over-provisioning and thereby reduces cost
- Increases throughput and latency predictability



ZNS: Synergies w/ ZAC/ZBC software ecosystem

- Device exposed as a Zoned Block Device (ZBD)
- Reuse existing work already done for ZAC/ZBC devices
- Existing ZBD-aware file systems & device mappers "just work"
 - Few additions to support to ZNS
- Integrates with file-systems and applications
 - RocksDB, Ceph, fio, libzbd, ...
- ZAC/ZBC devices are already in production at technology adopters and a mature storage stack is available through the Linux® eco-system



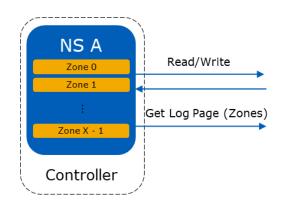
*= Enhanced data paths for SMR/ZNS drives



Zoned Namespaces

- Ongoing Technical Proposal in the NVMe working group
- New Zoned Command Set Inherits the NVM Command Set and adds zone support.
- Aligns to the existing host-managed models defined in the ZAC/ZBC specifications.
 - Note that it does not map 1:1. Beware of the details.
- Optimized for Solid State Drives
 - Zone Capacity
 - Zone Append
 - Zone Descriptors



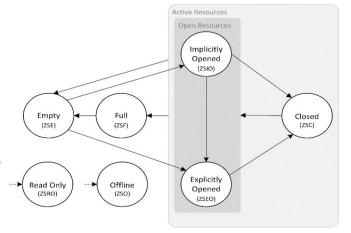


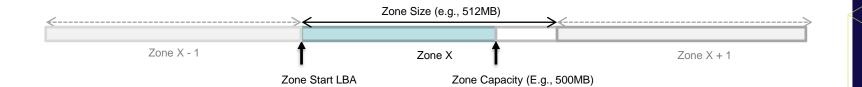


Host-Managed Zoned Block Devices

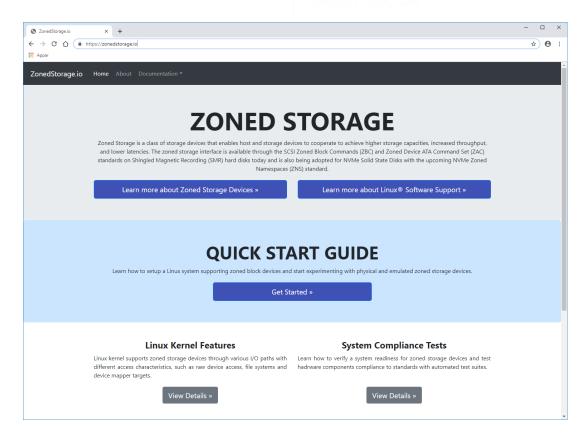
Zone States

- Empty, Implicitly Opened, Explicitly Opened, Closed, Full, Read Only, and Offline.
- Changes state upon writes, zone management commands, and device resets.
- Zone Management
 - Open Zone, Close Zone, Finish Zone, and Reset Zone
- Zone Size & Zone Capacity^(NEW)
 - Zone Size is fixed
 - Zone Capacity is the writeable area within a zone





ZonedStorage.IO



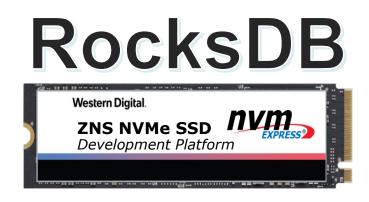


RocksDB on ZNS

RocksDB, a good fit for ZNS

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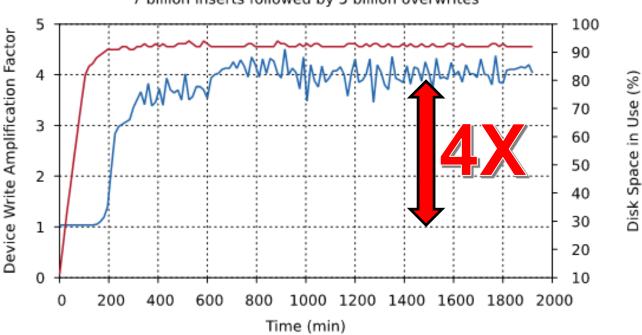
- Persistent key-value store for fast storage environments
- Log-structured, flash friendly
- Customizable storage back ends



WA on a conventional SSD



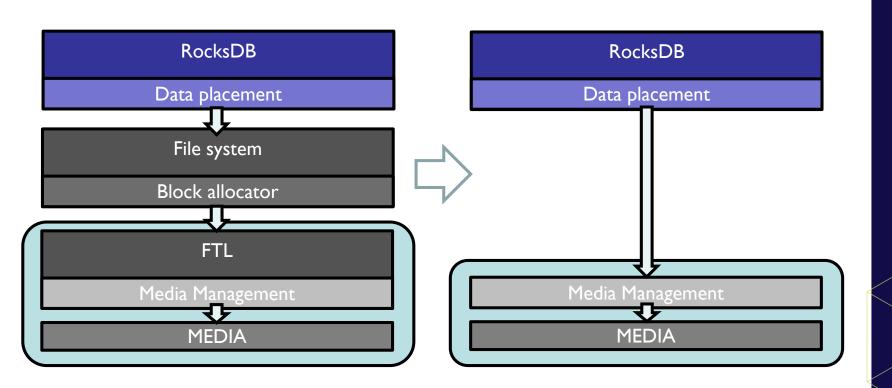






Target: End-to-end-integration





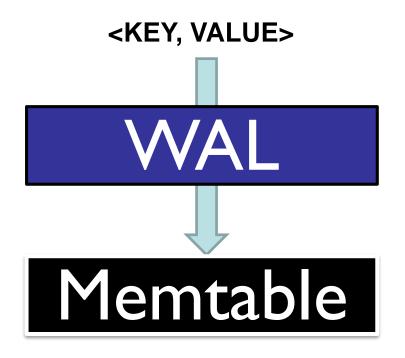
Challenges

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- Multiple, parallel files being written to
 - Map each file to a set of zones
- All writes must be sequential and ordered
 - Use direct I/O and the deadline scheduler
- Limits on number of open zones
 - Finish zones when done with writes

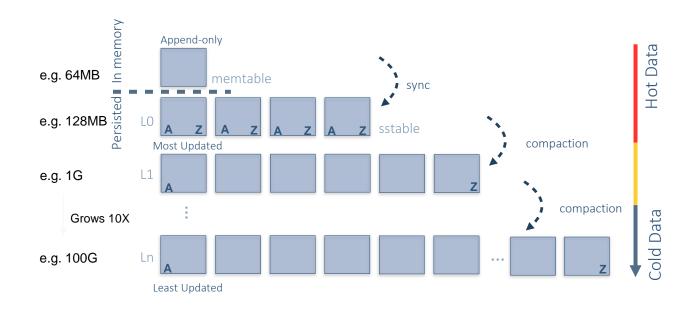
RocksDB on-disk data structures Writeahed-log (WAL)





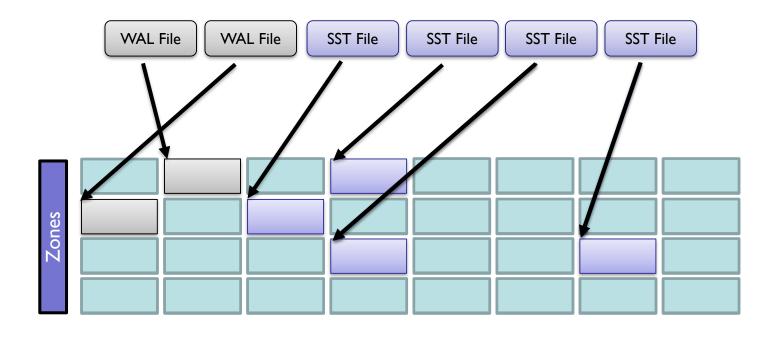
RocksDB on-disk data structures Sorted string tables





Mapping files to zones





Approach

- Files are mapped to zones
- Zone management through file management
 - Zones are allocated when creating a new file
 - Zones are released after file deletion
 - Zones can be rewritten after being reset



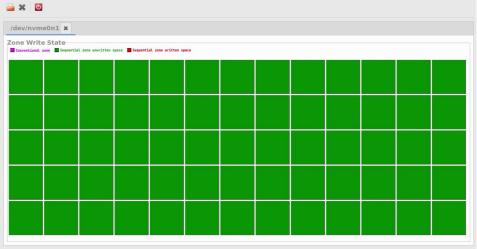
No device-side garbage collection



Demo (Random Insert Workload)









Results



Smart data placement

device write amplification
3-6X WA's measured on conventional drives (28% OP)

No on-drive garbage collection

20% increase in capacity
Compared to a conventional 28% OP SSD

20% TCO reduction Increases lifetime/writes significantly

Conclusions

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- Easy to leverage flash-friendy data placement
 - ZNS enables applications to become flash-optimal
- Zoned Block Device Software Eco-system already available
 - Libraries, tools, emulation
- Easy to integrate with existing storage stack

What's next?

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- Upstream support to RocksDB
- More ZNS end-to-end-integration:
 - Databases (LSM-based, logs, ...)
 - Filesystems (btrfs, ceph, ...)
 - Cloud infrastructure



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